

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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DESCRIPTION PRICES.—*In ADVANCE.*—Daily Journal \$1 a day; Daily \$1; Tri-Weekly \$1; Weekly \$1; Evening Bulletin \$1 a year; or 12½ cents a week, if mailed \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—*In ADVANCE.*—Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly \$1; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$10; 3 copies \$12; 5 copies or more \$15 each.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1858.

THE POST-NOTE PROJECT.—We mentioned in yesterday's Journal that a project was on foot to compel an issue of "post-notes" by the banks of this State as a condition to any extension of their charters, and we have since been assured that the Democratic members of the Legislature are committed to this measure. Accustomed as we are to all forms of political change and to the manifold schemes of politicians to perpetuate political ascendancy, we cannot believe that the Democratic party in Kentucky will be led into such stultification as this project involves. For what are "post-notes" but an unredemable paper currency? Is it possible that the "hard-money," "paper-hating" Democracy can favor any such policy as this? We hope and believe that neither the Democratic nor any other party in this State will lend themselves to any such futile expedient. The time is long since passed when measures so full of evil and so barren of good as that in question found favor with intelligent men. They belong to a past epoch—to the era of financial crudities, empirics, and absurdities. No bank in the State, we think, would accept a recharter coupled with any such provisions; and if it did it would receive, instead of a boon, a death warrant. Let us examine the matter a little and ascertain the effect of an issue of post-notes. And first, we may remark that the result of such issues, wherever and whenever tried in this country to any extent, has been disastrous. If an issue be attempted of say one or two millions of dollars, it could only be felt if the notes were received as currency and used as such. Would they be so received and used? Will the people of Kentucky receive as money, instead of a bank note, redeemable in gold and silver, on demand, a post-note, payable in twelve months? Will they give up a gold dollar for a paper promise, payable in twelve months? Never!

But suppose we err in this and that the people of the State would receive these promises to pay at a future period in lieu of Bank notes, what would be the practical effect? Simply this—that, to the extent of the issue and the use of these notes, the present issues of the banks would be displaced from circulation and returned for redemption.

If one million were issued, the banks would be called on to redeem that amount of their present circulation in specie—if two millions were issued, then the redemption would be two millions. For every dollar so redeemed, the banks would have to restrict their circulation at least another dollar to maintain a due proportion of specie to circulation, and the net result would be that, for two millions of post-notes added to the circulation, we would have a reduction of four millions in that payable on demand. This is the inevitable and absurd result of a post-note issue! When the question of a recharter of the banks is fairly before the public we may have something to say on the subject. The position of the Journal in regard to these institutions—their power and privileges—was deliberately taken, and at the proper time will be resolutely maintained.

Mr. Doolittle, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, has offered a joint resolution in the Senate to present a sword to Com. Paulding for capturing Gen. Walker and his men. We cannot see what there is in Paulding's conduct that deserves a sword, unless it be presented point foremost, the "gray-eyed man of destiny" being at the other end of it. If Mr. Doolittle can do nothing better than propose such resolutions, we advise Mr. Doolittle to do nothing.

Paulding disobeyed his instructions, certainly his disobedience does not deserve a public compliment, and if he was only obeying instructions, he is entitled to no praise, as his disobedience did not involve the slightest peril to himself or his men, but consisted merely in employing an overwhelming force to capture a few adventurers incapable of making even a show of resistance.

Mr. S. B. Brittan concluded his series of lectures in this city last evening. He is certainly a finished scholar and an eloquent lecturer. Mr. B. is going to Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of lecturing.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—The Postmaster General referred in his last annual report to a plan matured by his predecessor for the establishment of a Money-Order Office in connection with the Post-Office Department, for which orders for small sums of money may be drawn by one postmaster on another, in favor of and only payable to a third party or his order, who shall pay a fee, graduated according to the amount of the order. This system, as the Journal of Commerce says, has been in successful operation in the United Kingdom for several years; has proved a very great convenience to the public, and has been a source of considerable revenue to, instead of a charge upon, the Government. The well-known insecurity of valuable letters transmitted by mail, which is every day becoming greater as the transmission of money, &c., through the post-office increases, renders the adoption of some plan resembling that proposed by the late Postmaster General, very desirable. The registering of letters has proved of no avail whatever, and business men prefer paying the heavy charges of the express companies to running the risk of sending money letters by mail.

Postmaster General Brown has not expressed any opinion either for or against the money order system; but there is reason to hope that it will be carefully examined, and adopted if found practicable. There are doubtless some objections to the proposed plan. In the first place, its adoption would increase the pecuniary trust confided to postmasters, and, in case of defalcation by those officials, would cause loss to the Government, against which it has no guarantee. In the next place, it might be deemed an encroachment to a certain extent upon the rights and privileges of banking corporations, by interfering with their sale of exchange. These objections do not strike us as at all insurmountable. The first might be removed by exacting security to a moderate amount from each postmaster before he could enter upon his office, and, if orders were made to sums of twenty-five dollars, as in England, the second objection could no longer be reasonably urged, in view of the great advantages which would arise from the easy and secure means afforded for the transmission of small sums from one part of the country to another.

THE CAUSE OF THE GULF STREAM.—The deep sea soundings of Lieut. Berryman have done much to confirm a previous theory as to the cause, or one of the causes, of the Gulf stream. It is ascertained that, at a depth of two thousand feet, in the straits of Florida, the temperature of the ocean is only three degrees above freezing, while in the deep soundings on the telegraph route it is found that the temperature is ten to fifteen degrees below the freezing point. Hence, according to well-known laws, the comparatively warm and light waters of the Gulf, made lighter by the masses of fresh water from the Mississippi and other rivers, rise and flow off toward the colder regions of the north. At the same time, the denser waters of the northern Atlantic make their way southward to restore the equilibrium. Thus, there are two currents, an upper and an under, flowing in contrary directions. The upper is apparent, and well known as the Gulf stream; the under is frequently demonstrated by the fact of immense icebergs, reaching down thousands of feet below the surface of the ocean, being seen floating southward against the surface current.

MR. CASSEDAY'S "EVENING WITH THE POETS." After the marked favor with which this lecture was received in our city a few weeks ago, and the brilliant success it has since won in other cities, it is scarcely necessary to command its attractions anew to the public. The secret of its triumph is no secret at all. It combines within itself, in a degree rarely equalled, the triple charm of criticism, eloquence, and poetry. It bears about the same relation to an ordinary lecture that a melodrama does to an ordinary play. When to the original, intrinsic beauty of the performance, and the immortal numbers of the poets whom it invokes, we add the spell of Mr. Casseday's infinite elocution, none can wonder that all who hear it once are clamorous to hear it again. It is surely a most rich and enchanting feast. Mr. Casseday, in compliance with a special request which our readers have seen, will repeat it to-morrow night in the Mozart Hall. We trust sincerely that the size of his audience will bear some sort of just proportion to the striking and abounding merits of his lecture.

Prof. Holyoke gives his second reading tonight in the Masonic Hall. The selections are from Shakespeare, Dickens, and Shelley. We need say nothing of the two former—every one of course knows of them, and listens to them as to something "ever new;" but Shelley has from various causes taken less hold of the popular mind and heart. Much that he has written appeals to the intellect rather than to the heart; yet is he also full at times of all that is airy, delicate, tender, beautiful, and true. Without ranking among the dramatists, he is the author of the most Shakespearian play ("Cenci") this side of Shakspeare. From the delight expressed by those who listened to Prof. Holyoke's first lecture we anticipate a large audience this evening.

There is no change in the money market. Exchange continues at former rates. The New Orleans Delta of the 12th says that several houses had suspended there within a few days, but gives no names. One of them is, we learn, that of Henderson, Terry, & Co., cotton factors, and largely engaged in the North Alabama and Tennessee river trade. The suspension is only temporary. We also learn that letters have been received here announcing the suspension of Brown & Co., of Eastport, Miss.

ARRESTS.—A negro man was arrested last evening, who had stolen a shawl from one of the stores on Market street, above Third.

John A. Comstock was put in jail on a bail-writ taken out against him by his attorney for defending him at the previous session of the criminal court. We were mistaken yesterday in saying that Comstock's case was continued. He was acquitted at the last term of the court, and attempted to swindle the attorney, who successfully defended him, out of his fee.

At a meeting of the students of the Law Schools, Mr. William B. Hoke, of Jefferson county, was elected to deliver the valedictory at the commencement, which takes place on the 27th February.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river commenced rising again yesterday, and last evening there were 7 feet 11 inches water in the canal by the mark and 6 feet in the pass on the falls. The rise is from the Kentucky. The Scioto and Kanawha are also reported rising. Weather very pleasant.

For New Orleans.—The H. D. Newcomb will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is one of the most elegant boats now in the trade, keeps a luxurious table, and Capt. Spotts and Messrs. Landrum and Barclay are energetic and polite officers.

The Ohio Belle, Capt. Sebastian, also leaves for New Orleans to-day. She has good accommodations for passengers.

The John Gault will leave for Nashville this evening. The Gault has a beautiful and well furnished cabin, and in charge of such officers as Capt. Bunce and Mr. Gwathmey, passengers will be well cared for.

The W. A. Eaves is the packet for Henderson to-day.

The clerk of the H. Bridges has our thanks for a copy of the manifest. She will return to Green river with dispatch.

Mr. Pendleton, of the Dove, has also our thanks for a copy of the manifest.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

The Pacific is due from New Orleans to-morrow morning. The James Montgomery passed Vicksburg on Tuesday morning, is expected to arrive on Saturday, and will leave for New Orleans on Monday. The Antelope is expected to arrive to-morrow night.

The Meteor left for Pittsburg last evening, laden to the guards. She took on board at Jeffersonville 1,000 bbls. of flour.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We have the following note from J. M. Harlan, Esq., who furnishes us regularly with the reports of the most important cases, giving the points in the decision made yesterday by the Court of Appeals in the case of Morgan vs Dudley, appealed from the Fayette Circuit Court. It will be remembered that Judge Goodloe decided that naturalization by the State Courts was not valid. The Court of Appeals decides that it is valid, and also that a naturalized citizen, if a bona fide resident of the State, has a right to vote as soon as he is naturalized:

Morgan vs Dudley. From Fayette Circuit.

Judge Simpson delivered the opinion of the Court in this case.

The following propositions were unanimously decided by the Court:

1. A voter may sue the judges of election for illegally and corruptly refusing to permit him to vote.

2. Naturalization in a State Court in pursuance of the act of Congress is valid, and confers citizenship.

3. That the Lexington City Court is authorized by the act of Congress to naturalize aliens.

4. That according to the Constitution of Kentucky a naturalized citizen having the other qualifications as a voter is authorized to vote as soon as naturalized. Judgment reversed.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of W. H. Webb, convicted three years to the penitentiary for bigamy, a motion for a new trial was made.

Jacob Kelly, larceny. Penitentiary 5 years.

Wm. Brewes, larceny. Penitentiary 3 years.

The cases of Presley Ashby, John Walker, and Ione Ransom were continued to the next term.

James Albertson, larceny. Penitentiary 1 year.

The following cases were set for to-day:

Chas. Smith alias Chas. Miller, Henry McLisk, David Lewis, M. Milan, John O. Byrne, Patrick Scaley, Alex. Campbell, James S. Jones, and Peter Lynch.

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Chas. Smith alias Chas. Miller, Henry McLisk, David Lewis, M. Milan, John O. Byrne, Patrick Scaley, Alex. Campbell, James S. Jones, and Peter Lynch.

THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA has decided adversely to the claim of Judge Bidle to a seat on the Supreme Bench, by virtue of the vote cast for him at the late election. It holds that no vacancy existed at the time of the election, a "prospective resignation" not creating it under our statutes, thus sustaining Gov. Willard. This was expected.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says:

Of course you have already published the appointment of Charles F. W. Glancy, of Pa., as consul to Stettin, and John Endlich, consul to Basle. If rumor be true, Pennsylvania is again to have the mission to London, and Mr. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Glancy Jones, will have the appointment, vice Dallas, about to resign.

The agricultural society's medal, which is to be presented to Mr. Lovering for his experiments in sugar refining, is not yet received from the medalist. It is of silver, and nearly four inches in diameter. On the face is the benevolent goddess Ceres, with her lap full of fruits, and holding in one hand a wreath, in the other a sickle. Around the rim is the name of the society, within a wreath of laurel.

The reverse is ornamented with a border of sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, corn, and wheat, within which is the name of the person to whom the medal is awarded. Ex-President Wilder's valedictory address to the society is about to be published, and will contain an engraving of the medal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1858.

Dispatches received by the last mail from New

Granada state that there is no prospect of the ratification of the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and that republic. They seem determined to make no restitution for the losses of our citizens, and are equally opposed to letting the United States have the island in the Bay of Panama.

Unless they come to a decision pretty shortly, our Government will send a naval force there to bring them to terms. The administration is determined to take prompt action in this matter, and dispatches to that effect will go out in next mail.

I am credibly informed that General Walker has flooded the South with bonds of one hundred dollars each, issued in his (General Walker's) name, running twenty years, payable in Nicaragua lands. A large number of said bonds are now in this city for disposition.

Upon them Walker has and continues to raise funds to carry on his expedition. Large quantities of these bonds are held by persons residing in Mobile, Montgomery, and New Orleans, which accounts for the indignation manifested in these cities.

Dr. Banks, recently appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil, has resigned.

The Interior Department has received all the census returns of Minnesota with the exception of six districts. She has about one hundred and fifty-five thousand inhabitants, and will be entitled, under the apportionment, to only one member of Congress—at least so the Senate and House Territorial Committees will, I understand, decide. The three representatives cannot be admitted, therefore a new election will be ordered.

Mr. Phelps earnestly appealed to gentlemen to cease talking and vote.

Mr. Florence advocated sending the subject to the

[From this morning's Journal.]

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1858.

THE MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTES.—The announcement of the marriage of Lola Montes, Countess of Landsfeld, in Paris, has excited some inquiry as to who is the lucky bridegroom—the general feeling being that he is entitled to the same generous sympathy that was extended to the man who bought the elephant. The Prince Shulzski is a Polish nobleman, having two large estates—the dukedoms of Bieler and Biletz, in Austrian-Silesia—the incomes from which are very large. Years since Lola Montes, when mistress of the King of Bavaria (who gave her the title of Countess which she bears), introduced in Bavaria the Cds Napoleon, and it became the fixed law of the kingdom. Prince Shulzski, acting upon the movement in Bavaria, also introduced it in Silesia, and had justice administered in accordance with its prescriptions. A trial by jury was one of the innovations made, the Austrian Government suspected that the Prince was tainted with Republicanism, and, thinking to take time by the forelock, he was told that he might absent himself from the Austrian dominions ten years, and reflect during the time upon the waywardness of the human mind, and the expediency of allowing individual thoughts to question the righteousness of the present. Each year, however, he has been permitted to return to his estate for a month, to collect rentals and transact his general business. The ten years will expire soon. He has passed most of his time during his exile in this country. Lola is a passenger in the steamship America, under the name of Mrs. Heald.

At Madison, Ind., on Tuesday, two strangers attempted to put into circulation bills of the Huntington County Bank, a free bank which has been wound up and redeemed the most of its circulating notes. The bills were impressions off the genuine plate of the bank, and if they were issued by any of the auditors of State they were not registered. The registering and countersigning were done so awkwardly that suspicion was aroused, and during the examination the men who offered the notes "broke and run." After an exciting race, they were captured, and on the line of the run several hundred dollars of the notes were picked up.

Mr. David Paul Brown's argument in the case of Thomas W. Smith, tried and acquitted in Philadelphia for the murder of Richard Carter, is spoken of as a great effort. In his speech he alluded to a fact in the testimony which had escaped the attention of all the other counsel in the case, and, as it is a very important one, we give it as reported in the Philadelphia papers:

Mr. Brown said the prosecution would hardly choose to remember a fact which had been brought out, not by the will, but by the blundering of the prosecution. It was the very important fact that the prisoner said to a police officer, when he was being conveyed to prison: "And he (Carter) said he was going to visit my sister." That must have been the provocation which fired the magazine. Do our friends on the other side remember this? Do the jury remember this?

Here District Attorney Mann (interrupting) said: I do not remember any such evidence. There was no such evidence given that I remember.

Quite a sensation ensued in the court-room; the attorneys rustled the pages of their notes and even the judges looked over their notes. The spectators, all jammed together, relieved themselves by a change of position.

Mr. Brown went on. Why it is in the evidence of one of the Commonwealth's own witnesses! Lieutenant—

Mr. Thayer, interposing—Dickhart?

Mr. Brown—Yes, Lieut. Dickhart, who conveyed the defendant to prison.

Mr. Loughead—Yes, it's in the evidence.

Mr. Thayer—You admit it, do you?

Mr. Mann—Yes, sir—it's here.

Mr. Brown then resumed the thread of his remarks.

Mr. Brown spoke of the conduct of Smith, feeling like Cain, and wandering about seeking death every where to take the brand from off his forehead. He grows worse and worse and he gives himself up to this horrible thought; he goes to Virginia and Northeast, and we have shown his wild conduct while there. He returns about October, and reaches the city on the 4th day of November, and we find him at Murphy & Davis's, and we prove his exact position and insanity; and on that fatal day he presents himself at the St. Lawrence Hotel with weapons which he always carried with him; he takes a seat on the sofa and talks to Carter, when Carter said, "I intend to go and see your sister;" this Smith told the officer who took him to prison. These words were the match by which the magazine was exploded suddenly Carter springs up and receives the ball of Smith, whose eyes glow furiously, and he says I will not give myself up to any other than an officer. He was then a monomaniac, a crazy man.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.—Lucy Stone's Battle with the Tax-Collector—Her Manifesto. Our readers are aware that Lucy Stone—Mr. Blackwell's better half—has refused to pay her taxes, at Orange, N. J., where she is residing with her husband, and that her property has been levied on by the tax-collector. In Lucy's protest to the tax-collector, which follows, it will be seen that she ignores the name of her husband, and issues the manifesto on her own hook:

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18, 1857.

MR. MANDEVILLE—Sir: Inclosed I return my tax bill, without paying it.

My reason for doing so is that women suffer taxation, and yet have no representation, which is not only unjust to one half of the adult population, but contrary to our theory of government.

For years some women have been paying their taxes under protest, but still taxes are imposed, and representation is not granted.

The only course now left us is to refuse to pay the tax. We know well what the immediate result of this refusal must be.

But we believe that, when the attention of men is called to the wide difference between their theory of government and its practice, in this particular, they cannot fail to see the mistake they now make, by imposing taxes on women, while they refuse them the right of suffrage, and that the sense of justice which is in all good men will lead them to correct it. Then we shall cheerfully pay our taxes; not till then. Respectfully,

LUCY STONE.

An editor out West (Eddyville Commercial) gives the following account of his compositions:

There is Willie—only 14 years of age—and small at that—at his stand deciphering the manuscript, and putting it into type. Willie is equal to the best hand that has ever been in the office, being both a speedy and accurate compositor, and is besides posted generally, as to the news and business connected with the paper.

And there is Harriet, as neat as a new pin, busily engaged over a telegraphic dispatch, occupying another stand, on a high stool to make her high enough—she is 10 years of age. Near her is her little sister Etie, who is two years younger, puzzled over some hard word, which Willie explains to her satisfaction, and she goes ahead with new alacrity.

In the corner, on a very high stool, is little Fred setting up the latest news from Kansas, proud of the dignity of his profession. He is but six years of age.

The Greatest Failure Yet.—A contemporary considers the present winter the most decided failure recently recorded. There has been no winter yet but in name.

FROM THE ARMY OF UTAH.—The New York Tribune has correspondence from the army of Utah to the 30th of November, which, though not so late by one day as our imperial advices, is later than we have yet had in mail. We condense the information thus given. Major Joseph Taylor, the Mormon prisoner, held under a writ for high treason, had escaped from the four sentinels who had him in charge. William Stowell, Taylor's adjutant, and also a prisoner, had been served with a writ for the same offense of high treason. Dr. Hickman, another Mormon prisoner, had been released as an equivalent. It is supposed, for the Mormons having an equivalent Mrs. Mogo and Mrs. Jones.

Five of the Utah Indians, who accompanied Dr. Hurt, the Indian agent, to Colonel Johnston's camp, had elected to remain with the army during the winter, and had already made themselves useful by driving up oxen and mules which had straggled from the line of march. The other companions of Dr. Hurt had been rewarded with suitable presents.

The arrival of the command at Fort Bridger has been previously reported. Nothing remained on the site but the stone walls. It was believed that there were large stores of provisions in the neighborhood, principally of wheat and potatoes, the Mormons being known to have raised 4,000 bushels of the latter near the fort. Some hills were found undug, and the first voice from the country was a manifesto from the State of Guanajuato, protesting most vehemently against the usurpation at the capital. This manifesto was followed by other; and similar ones from the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first pronounced in favor of it, since it repudiated it. A formidable military coalition is already organizing against it; troops are in motion in many parts of the Republic, and a civil war, or another change in the Executive power, seems to be imminent.

The first voice from the country was a manifesto from the State of Guanajuato, protesting most vehemently against the usurpation at the capital. This manifesto was followed by other; and similar ones from the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion. As this list is a most important one, we give its substance, premising that it was preceded by a proclamation from Gen. Inglesias, of the Federal garrison, declaring civil war imminent and calling upon the troops to maintain themselves faithful and loyal.

PROTEST OF VERA CRUZ.

"Whreas, the object which prompted us to give in our adhesion at first to the Plan of Tacubaya—that of preventing the reign of anarchy—has not been attained, inasmuch as a number of the States repudiate this plan, and even a portion of our own people have raised their voices for the reestablishment of constitutional order;

"Whereas, under the present state of things, the liberal principles of the State of Vera Cruz cannot be maintained;

"Whereas, even if the constitution of 1857 should meet with resistance, it can nevertheless be made, by adaptation to circumstances, to serve as the bond of the Union;

"Whereas, the dangers which threaten the Republic, according to our last European advices, imperatively demand that the union of the States be preserved, and that all Mexicans make common sacrifices upon the altar of the country, &c.;

"Therefore be it resolved, The State of Vera Cruz does not recognize any other centre of the Federal Union than that designated by the constitution of the present year."

This manifesto was signed by all the principal officers of the State, of the Federal garrison, and the National Guards, and, if we may judge from the papers before us, to the general satisfaction of the people.

Meanwhile appears the manifesto of Gen. Parodi, who signs himself "General-in-Chief of the Federal army;" but who is styled among the opposition papers "General-in-Chief of those States which have resolved to preserve constitutional order." It calls upon all the Governors and Legislatures of the several States to repudiate the revolutionary Government of Comonfort, and resist to the last the usurpation at the capital.

At the time this manifesto was issued the action of the State of Vera Cruz, and others who first recognized the dictatorship, was not known. How far the opposition have responded to it we have no means of judging. It would seem, however, that the coalition is very formidable, and daily growing more so. A despatch to Vera Cruz the morning of the 7th states that the garrison at Perote had also followed the example of the former city.

Affairs at the Capital.—Meanwhile affairs at the capital make no very flattering promises for the future. The Vera Cruz Progress of the 7th says:

"According to private letters before us the state of things at the capital of the Republic is the saddest that could be imagined. After a thousand changes of mind, characteristic of his vacillating nature, it would appear D. Ignacio Comonfort has at last determined to take up arms against those States which repudiate the plan of Tacubaya, seconded as yet only when the Federal arms have proved superior to the people. He has, indeed, actually entered upon the infamous work of levying an army from the rabble of the streets of Mexico and the people of the surrounding neighborhood, over whom he exercises a special jurisdiction. The unfortunate revolution has alienated from Senor Comonfort the few true liberals that have hitherto stood by his side, and left him entirely in the hands of the 'conservatives,' who offer him their alliance on condition he will establish the theocracy, and of his Minister, D. Manuel Payne, who seeks to replenish the treasury by the sale of the credit of the nation at the rate of five hundred dollars for ten."

"As a natural consequence, Senor Comonfort could not, if he tried, find honorable men who would be willing to go into his Cabinet. Even his Council of State, that anomalous body, composed of the most distinguished satellites of the retrograde faction, has dissolved. There remains, then, of the plan of Tacubaya, in the capital, but the element of reaction which entered into its composition; and Senor Comonfort, himself, the obedient instrument of the 'retrogrades,' who only await the favorable moment to get rid of him and declare for their ancient chieftain, the exile of Turbaco (Santa Anna)."

Elsewhere the Progresso of the same date says it would not be surprised at any moment to hear of another overturn. The people are always ripe for it, while the leaders who co-operated with Comonfort in the coup d'état are themselves beginning to lose patience with his vacillating course.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Latest news from the South announces the death of the famous Gen. Alvarez, the leader of the revolution of Ayutla, and the first choice for President. The report, however, seems not to have been generally credited.

The extraordinary estimate of value of American claims against the Mexican Government at \$20,000,000.

New outrages by a band of one hundred and fifty robbers are reported from Cuernavaca.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Men Boiled in Liquid Iron.—A French exchange has the following:

From Cherbourg, we learn the details of a frightful accident. In the nautical workshops of that town there is a foundry for the manufacture of heavy cast iron castings. An immense crucible is over the furnace, and when the metal is in a state of fusion, the crucible is removed from it by means of machinery, and the flowing ore poured into moulds which are formed in the sand. It happened that some twenty workmen were engaged in the operation of casting, when suddenly the screw which held the handle of the pot gave way, and in a moment the liquid metal flooded the workshop like the lava from a volcano. Ten of the workmen were overtaken by the flaming torrent, and their feet and legs literally burnt to ashes. Some of the men were more fortunate than their fellows, and escaped by climbing upon the beams which supported the roof, where, safe themselves, they beheld the fearful race between their comrades and the molten iron, which overtook the wretches, shriveling up their limbs with its fiery touch.

NINETEEN MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD—DEATH.—We learn from the Albany Times that Mrs. Hays, of the town of Day, Saratoga county, N. Y., whose case we detailed some time since, and who had lived nineteen months without food or drink, died a week or two ago. She remained insensible for fifteen months of the period, and up to a few days of her death when she seemed to revive, and spoke occasionally. After her death her body was opened, and a snake five feet long and half an inch thick was taken from the stomach. It was alive when removed, but died soon after. The case is a very remarkable one, and it is to be regretted that it was not subjected to scientific examination.

The Robertson Trial at Rochester, N. Y.—The trial of John B. Robertson, indicted at Rochester for conspiracy to murder his wife, presents some serious features. Mr. R. was a highly respectable citizen, but is charged by young Dr. Beigler, son of the notorious abortionist now in the State prison, with endeavoring to procure him (young Beigler) to murder M. S. Robertson, saying that "she was his hell on earth." Mrs. R. and all her friends testify that she lived happily with her husband. It is also shown that the Beiglers owned Robertson \$2,250, and it is thought that by convicting them they hoped to evade payment. The prosecution are trying to prove that Robertson wanted young Beigler to give his (R.'s) wife medicines that would act as slow poison, and while giving them effect the appearance of disease, would eventually kill her. They also allege that Robertson wanted to marry another woman, and that he told young Beigler so. R.'s friends say he is the victim of a conspiracy, which is likely enough.

The Egyptian Torch-Light.—A Democratic paper published at Mt. Vernon in this State, has for its motto: "Egyptian darkness and Jackson Democracy—one and inseparable."

Mound City (Ill.) Emporium.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of Jan. 11.]

REVOLUTIONARY COMMOTION IN MEXICO.—The steamer Tennessee again brings to us important and exciting news from the Mexican Republic. The recent revolutionary proceedings at the capital have been most unfavorably received in many parts of the interior. A large number of States have declared violently against the new order of things. Even some of the principal towns, and amongst them Vera Cruz, which at first pronounced in favor of it, since it repudiated it. A formidable military coalition is already organizing against it; troops are in motion in many parts of the Republic, and a civil war, or another change in the Executive power, seems to be imminent.

The first voice from the country was a manifesto from the State of Guanajuato, protesting most vehemently against the usurpation at the capital. This manifesto was followed by other; and similar ones from the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion. As this list is a most important one, we give its substance, premising that it was preceded by a proclamation from Gen. Inglesias, of the Federal garrison, declaring civil war imminent and calling upon the troops to maintain themselves faithful and loyal.

PROTEST OF VERA CRUZ.

"Whreas, the object which prompted us to give in our adhesion at first to the Plan of Tacubaya—that of preventing the reign of anarchy—has not been attained, inasmuch as a number of the States repudiate this plan, and even a portion of our own people have raised their voices for the reestablishment of constitutional order;

"Whereas, under the present state of things, the liberal principles of the State of Vera Cruz cannot be maintained;

"Whereas, even if the constitution of 1857 should meet with resistance, it can nevertheless be made, by adaptation to circumstances, to serve as the bond of the Union;

"Whereas, the dangers which threaten the Republic, according to our last European advices, imperatively demand that the union of the States be preserved, and that all Mexicans make common sacrifices upon the altar of the country, &c.;

"Therefore be it resolved, The State of Vera Cruz does not recognize any other centre of the Federal Union than that designated by the constitution of the present year."

For Rent.
The STORE now occupied by Fulllove & Brown, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, Possession given on 1st February. Inquire at 120 h&b NEEDHAM'S MARBLE WORKS.

MODES DE PARIS.
WINTER MILLINERY.

104 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.
Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coffins, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the taste.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully & promptly filled.

Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

Family Sewing Machines.

Such as Bicycles, Tricycles, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the taste.

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coffins, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the taste.

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TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M' CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
May 26 d&wjeow&dbly

CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

Music Teaching.

The Underwood, respectively, prepared to give lessons in Music on the Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will please apply at either of the music stores or at his residence, 426 Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

JULIUS BOEHNING.

New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale of Coal at the

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased anywhere else.

W. H. CRUTCHFIELD.

We will, upon application for the best coal &c.

426 Jefferson.

VOGT & KLINK.

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHERS and
Whiskies, Diamonds in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions
of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very expert
manner.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WORK-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, rear of
same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
d24 b&b Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

HAVING increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
PIANO-FORTES per week. We would respectfully
inform our friends and retail pur-

sers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully
refer to the fact that for the last five years, WE HAVE EX-
CITED THE HIGHEST AND UNRIVALLED RECOGNITION WITH
THE PIANO-FORTES OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Finishing and Piano Work-room corner of Main and
Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
d24 b&b Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

GENTS' HATS.

Hats of Molékin, Cassimere, and
French soft felt, are off'd at prices to suit the
times by

PRAKHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

A Great Book.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING, or, Jerusalem As It Was. As It Is, and As It Is to Be. A large octavo,
finely illustrated; with maps, charts, &c. By Elder J. T.

B. M. D. published to the public. Price—cloth,
\$3 50; full gilt Turkey morocco, \$5 00.

The trade supplied on liberal terms. Just received by
d28 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 54 Fourth st.

The Tecnobaptist.

A DISCOURSE wherein an honest Baptist, by a course
of argument to which no honest Baptist can object, proves
that Infant Christians are proper subjects of
Christian Baptism. By R. B. Mayes. Price 5c. Just
received by

CRUMP & WELSH, 54 Fourth s

GIFT BOOKS! GIFT BOOKS!

At Reduced Prices!

A VERY large stock—the largest perhaps in the city.
We will sell them much below the regular prices
Twenty per cent. can be saved, I have no doubt, by buying
at

HAGAN & CO'S.

Main st.

PORTABLE FORGES.

For Jewelers, Coopersmiths, Millers, Planters, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in compact order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by

A. MCBRIDE,

No. 14 Main street,

between Market and Main, where everything in the Hand, ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash price.

d23 j&b

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

wholesale at No. 69 Third street by

A. MCBRIDE.

Very large stock—the largest perhaps in the city.

We will sell them much below the regular prices
Twenty per cent. can be saved, I have no doubt, by buying
at

HAGAN & CO'S.

Main st.

Fancy Goods and Toys

FOR HOLIDAY SALES.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth street, is now
in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

bought at greatly reduced prices, which will be sold accordingly. Among the assortment are many new and elegant Toys never before brought to this market. Dealers supplied at low rates.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st., between Second and Third.

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

All the late improvements for sale by

A. MCBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA-
BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from
the finest story to the lowest price, for sale
d23 j&b A. MCBRIDE.

GENTS' HATS.

Hats of all styles, qualities, and co-

lors for sale at reduced prices for cash by

PRAKHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

HAYES & CRAIG always have something new for the holidays. Ladies desirous of

making their husbands a present which will add to their personal appearance as well as their comfort should call at OLD HAT and CAP corner, Fourth and Main.

d23 j&b

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT COST!

We still continue to sell our large and well-selected stock of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS for cash for

PRAKHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

BOUFFALO, GUM, AND FUR-LINED OVER-SHOES

for Ladies and Men for sale low at

OWEN & WOOD'S.

455 Main st.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS

of every description are to be had at very low prices for cash at

PRAKHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND PLUSH-TRIMMED CAPS

so desirable for winter, are selling very cheap at

HAYES & CRAIG'S.

New and Elegant Gift Books.

THE WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, with 17 steel engravings,

the Court of Napoleon, with Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroines.

Bryan's Poems, illustrated tinted paper, morocco, and
extra cloth.

The Farmer's Boy, Illustrated Turkey morocco and
cloth extra.

Gertrude of Wyoming, Illustrated Turkey morocco and
cloth extra.

The Queens of England, 2 volumes. Turkey morocco and
cloth extra.

The Poets of the Nineteenth Century, tinted paper, cloth
extra. For sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 54 Fourth st.

d23 j&b

Annuals—New Styles.

THE GEM OF THE SEASIDE, the Book of Beauty,
Oriental and French Pictures.

Orient's Dictionary; Leaflets of Memory.

Also, Leavitt & Allen's complete series of 12 and 16 mo.

Annuals, in entire new styles of bindings—morocco gilt and
morocco antique. For sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 54 Fourth st.

d23 j&b

Presentation Books.

If you want an elegant book to present to a friend, call

CRUMP & WELSH,

54 Fourth street, near Market.

d23 j&b

LATEST NEWS.

6 P.M.	12 M.	6 A.M.	12 M.
43	34	31	51

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—7:10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

LaGrange and Waycross—1 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

and 9 P. M.

To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis—

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via

Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at

11:10 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.

Massie & LeBaron—1 P. M. and 3 P. M.

McCook & McCloud—1 P. M. and 3 P. M.

Railway Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Doverville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sunday excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at

9 A. M.

Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at

9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Sunday excepted).

DEPARTURE OF COACHES.

Lexington—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Taylorville, Cynthiana, and Green River—Irregular, but

generally every day.

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Taylorville, Cynthiana, and Green River—Irregular, but

EVENING BULLETIN.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)
Gov. Morehead's Veto—Failure to Elect a Keeper of the State Prison—Election of Other Public Officers—Proceedings in the General Assembly—Col. Read Gets Squeezed—Fun in the House—Escape of a Prisoner, etc.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20, 1858.

In accordance with the opinion I expressed several days ago, Gov. Morehead withheld his approval from the joint resolution providing for an election of public officers on this day, the 20th inst. The veto was predicated upon the well-digested opinion that the General Assembly could not proceed to elect a keeper of the penitentiary in the absence of an act setting forth the terms of a contract between such officer and the State. It is true that such a statute exists which relates exclusively to the present incident, but it is well known that the details of that contract do not apply to Mr. Ward's successor.

It cannot be denied that the responsibility of the failure to elect a keeper of the State prison at the time agreed upon by the two houses, rests entirely with the dominant party in the Lower House, who refused to accede to the terms of the reasonable measure adopted by the Senate, the provisions of which required that the incoming keeper should pay into the treasury annually the sum of \$12,000—a sum very generally conceded by experienced and reliable gentlemen to be by no means exorbitant. Evincing a total disregard, however, for the interest of the State at large, and a remarkable indifference toward the public weal, the majority in the House have decided not to legislate at all in the premises if they cannot legislative a large sum of money into the pockets of a partisan. The message of the Governor vetoing the joint resolution providing for the election to-day of a keeper of the penitentiary was sustained by the Senate when that body voted upon the adoption of the resolution, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. The vote upon the resolution stood thus: Ayes 18, noes 19.

The vote in the Lower House upon the amendment by the Senate to the bill relating to the penitentiary, which provides that the price of the lease shall be \$12,000 per annum, was not full, though very decisive. The ayes and noes were required—fifty members voting for the amendment and thirty-seven against it. I record the fact with pleasure that two or three Democrats voted with the American minority to sustain the amendment.

Of course Governor Morehead's objections did not extend to the election of a Public Printer or State Librarian, and therefore, after an interchange of the usual formalities, the two bodies proceeded to elect those offices. Upon the first ballot, Mr. John B. Major received 78 votes, and Colonel A. G. Hodges 46 votes, and Mr. Major was declared duly elected Public Printer from and after the 1st of August next ensuing. By the same vote, upon the first ballot, Dr. A. W. Vallandingham was elected State Librarian over Mr. Wm. H. Snead, the present acting Librarian.

The resolutions of Senator Ripley, reprobating the establishment of a general bankrupt act as suggested by Mr. Buchanan in his last annual message, and the substitute offered by Senator Rust, were the special order of the Senate to-day for half-past ten o'clock. Pending the question upon the adoption of the substitute, Mr. Read, the Democratic Senator from Larue, and Mr. Andrews, the American Senator from Fleming, entered into a general discussion of national politics. While I entertain a high personal respect for the Senator from Larue, I am forced to confess judgment in favor of the great mental superiority of Mr. Andrews. Indeed it was conceded that the Senator from Fleming made to-day the political speech of the session. It was generally understood that Senator Porter should be pitted against Mr. Andrews on the occasion, but Mr. P. Read magnanimously consented to "go in and get squeezed." Mr. Andrews fully sustained his reputation as a powerful and ready debater, and really established himself as the leader of his party, in political sense, in his body. And that is no invidious distinction, for while there are in the Senate gentlemen of such distinguished ability as Messrs. Ripley, King, Bledsoe, Buckner, Haycraft, Sudlith, Whittaker, and many others, the post of honor is generally yielded by common consent to the ever-reliable Senator from Fleming. I trust his able effort of yesterday will be published and generally read.

The bill postponing the January (or fiscal) term of the Franklin Circuit Court passed the Senate to-day. The same measure passed the House on Saturday last, and is therefore the law of the Commonwealth. As I assumed you at the time the bill was first reported, this act affords all the relief desired by the sheriffs, as it extends the time for the payment of the revenue into the State treasury. In the House to-day Mr. Wickliffe obtained consent to report the bill creating a new county out of portions of Nelson, Larue, Marion, and Hardin, and the bill was made the special order for Friday next. There are various powerful interests operating in favor of the erection of the new county in question, but I am inclined to think that the enterprise has the favorable consideration of a majority of the members of the General Assembly, although the various projects for new counties are generally regarded with jealousy and suspicion.

The following Senate bills were passed by the House to-day: An act concerning schools in Paducah; an act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Iron, Coal, and Manufacturing Company; an act to amend the charters of the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company; an act to change the tolls on the headwaters of the Kentucky river; an act to incorporate the Methodist Female College at Covington, and two or three acts amending the charters of and incorporating turnpike road companies in the rural districts.

An interval of fully one hour, in which no business was transacted, transpired in the House to-day while the Senate was arranging the preliminaries for the election of public officers. The time did not hang heavily upon the hands of members, however, who addressed themselves to pleasure and merriment. Some rare literary gems in the form of resolutions, were sent up to the clerk's desk and reported to the House by that officer. Among others, a resolution was offered by the sedate junior member from Fayette, calling upon the assistant clerk of the House (Mr. Welburn) to read the rules of the House for the instruction and amusement of members. The sarcasm of the resolution will be understood by those who are acquainted with the nature of the assistant clerk's accomplishments as a reader.

Mr. McClintic is still severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and I fear is unfit for the performance of the duties of the principal clerkship for the remainder of the session. A resolution was introduced to-day declaring Mr. J. H. Johnson principal clerk for the balance of the session. Mr. Goodloe, however, remarked that, if there was a vacancy, he trusted there would be an election, and suggested the name of his popular and accomplished friend S. C. Sayers as a candidate for the place. The resolution was then withdrawn. It is proper to state that the resolution was presented without Mr. Johnson's knowledge.

A representative from your city in the State penitentiary, whose name is Marshall, obtained leave of absence last night until such time as he can be caught and brought back to that institution. He burrowed out of the prison from under his cell. He had been incarcerated for horse stealing, had been here but a short time, and had a period of three years to serve. He may be recognized by the patriotic stripe usually worn in Gov. Ward's realm and by the peculiar style of hair affected by those addicted to the service of the State.

ELEVE.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

(From the London Times City Article.)

London, Saturday.—The year has commenced favorably a further improvement of nearly a half per cent., the last price to-day being exactly the same as that on the 1st January, 1857. At the Bank, notwithstanding the approach of the 4th, the demand for discount is very light. In the open market the rate for the best bills ranges between 6½@7½ ct. This being New Year's day, no business has been transacted on any of the Continental Bourses. At Hamburg the rate of discount has declined 4½ ct. Only about \$10,000 in gold was taken at the Bank to-day.

(From the London Times.)

Operations against Canton.—By the present time probably Canton has been attacked and captured. It

has been determined to make the dispute entirely local. Should the Emperor answer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghai, then indeed matters will grow serious, but should he determine that the Canton Governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the South. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retaking at Canton. "In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall be able probably to land 4,000." The "Jillie Jackets" were being drilled for service on land.

We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be understood beforehand that such a union is by no means analogous to combined operations in the Crimea. There is no military convention. Baron Gros has with him a naval force from which he can land 600 seamen. He has, therefore, resolved to join in the operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations simultaneously prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds, and without any formal convention or alliance. In fact, the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of looking on.

The Levitation.—The process of working down towards the water will be formally commenced for the sixth time to-day or Monday. No less than eleven presences are fixed against the soft cradle, and ten against the forward one. One of the former is of immense strength and dimensions.

France.—The Paris Constitutional boldly commands the system which the French Government have adopted of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa, and carrying them to compulsory service in the French Antilles, and argues that in no other manner can prosperity be restored them, and ridicules the opposition of English philanthropists. However, a dispatch from Paris says there is no doubt that the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the French colonies with negroes.

Mr. Carroll Spence, United States Minister at Constantinople, arrived in Paris on the 28th ult.

Sardinia.—The Sardinian Parliament is about to deal with clerical interference in the late elections, and will make moral pressure, as well as physical violence, invalidating defects in candidates.

Spain.—A letter from Spain says that it appears certain that the Spanish Government will consider the mediation of England and France in the Mexican affair as broken off, if Mexico does not accept its conditions. In consequence of this resolution, preparations have been actively made, both in the Spanish ports and Cuba, for an expedition against Mexico.

Prussia.—A Berlin letter says that the American crisis caused such serious effects on the commerce of Thuringen that the Government of Weimar thought it necessary to convolve an extraordinary session of the Diet to regulate the commercial affairs. Arnsdorf, which is the principal town of the Grand Duchy, contains a great number of stocking weaving establishments, the productions of which are exported to the United States via Hamburg.

(From the New York Herald of Monday.)

DARING BURGLARY AND ROBBERY OF A SILK STORE.—A few years since the Bank of the State of New York was robbed of \$36,000 by one Chauncey Johnston, one of the most adroit cracksmen in this city. The money was subsequently found, and Johnston was sent to the State prison for ten years and a half. His term of imprisonment expired a few weeks since, when Johnston immediately commenced his nefarious business, and is known to have been implicated in several recent burglaries; but fortunately for the property of our citizens he was arrested on Saturday night, and stands a good chance of going back to his old quarters at Sing-Sing. About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, Hamblin, of the Third precinct, was passing through Duane street, near Greenwich street, when he witnessed a horse and wagon standing opposite a grocery store.

The officer thought the matter was suspicious and determined to keep a lookout and see if anything was going wrong. He called into the grocery store and asked who was using the wagon, when he was told that a gentle looking man had driven up to the store, and, after getting a cigar, asked the clerk to keep a lookout on the wagon, which the latter promised to do. The officer was now satisfied that something was wrong, and he set himself to watch for the return of the parties owning the wagon. He was shortly after joined by officer Anderson, and they both laid their plans to catch the robbers, if any there were. About 11½ o'clock a man was seen to enter the wagon and drive up Duane street until he arrived at the corner of Church, when he stopped in front of the tenement house adjoining the store of Messrs. Wilson, Midgley, & Jennings, woolen and silk importers. On the stoppage of the wagon two men appeared with heavy packages, which they tossed to the driver, and he deposited them under his seat. They then returned to the house and brought out several other packages, which were placed in the wagon, when the driver was told to start.

At this moment officer Hamblin, who was on the other side of the street, ran across and seized the horse by the head, at the same time ordering the driver to surrender himself, upon which the man leaped to the ground and ran down the street rapidly, the officer at his heels. The officer had his revolver ready and fired at the runaway six times, without, however, hitting him once. He at length caught the runaway at the corner of Reade street and West Broadway, when he proved to be Chancery Johnston, the burglar, though he gave his name as George Williams. On his arrest Johnston said, "Hamblin, I am afraid you have shot me;" but such was not the case. He at the same time dropped on the sidewalk some skeleton keys, anger bits, and other burglarious implements. While officer Hamblin was chasing Johnston, the noise of the pistol shots he fired attracted the attention of officer Field, of the Fifth ward, who started in the direction of the firing, and on his way apprehended another of the robbers who had in his possession a dark lantern and ball of twine; the latter article was subsequently discovered to have been stolen from the store on the corner of Church street.

The last prisoner gave his name as Peter Williams, which he subsequently changed to Robert Vernon. While these prisoners were being secured, officer Anderson attended to the horse and wagon, and found the stolen goods, which consisted of fifty pieces of silk velvet, forty-eight pieces of fancy silk, and six pieces of satin, valued at \$5,000. The other confederate of the robbers managed to escape. The manner in which the robbery was effected was simple. The robbers hired a room in the tenement house adjoining the store, and cut their way through a mass of solid masonry four feet thick, and made a hole large enough to admit the body of a man. On Saturday evening they entered the store and took from it such articles as were most valuable. The robbers were expeditious in their work, which must have been done in three hours' time.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—WINTER TERM, 1857.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, January 20.

CASES DECIDED.

Andrews vs Adams, judgment, Bracken; Rout vs Collier, judgment, Bracken; Bracken vs Bracken et al., judgment, Bracken; Covington vs Carpenter, judgment, Kenton; Same vs Kearney, judgment, Kenton; Hawley vs Hawley, judgment, Kenton; Baptist Church, &c., vs. Presbyterian Church, from Garland circuit.

About the year 1851, Mrs. Susanah Pawling gave and dedicated a lot of land in Lanesboro to and for the use and benefit of all religious denominations professing the Christian faith, Roman Catholics and Shakers excluded.

A house of public worship was soon afterwards built on the lot so dedicated, by means of contributions from the various religious sects of Protestant Christians, and from individuals belonging to no sect or church, for the uses and purposes contemplated by the original dedication.

Gould & Lincoln's Publications.

PATRIARCHY, or the Family; its Constitution and Probation, by Rev. John Harris, D.D., \$1 25.

THE PRINTER'S WORKS—Foot Prints of the Creator, Old Red Sandstone, First Impressions of England, My Schools and Schoolmasters, and Testimony of the Rocks—in sets or by single copy cheap—for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

n12 &b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Bell vs Bell, Harrison affirmed.

ORDERS.

Taleaferro vs Adams, judgment, Bracken; Rout vs Collier, judgment, Bracken; Bracken vs Bracken et al., judgment, Bracken; Covington vs Carpenter, judgment, Kenton;

Same vs Kearney, judgment, Kenton; Hawley vs Hawley, judgment, Kenton; Baptist Church, &c., vs. Presbyterian Church, from Garland circuit.

About the year 1851, Mrs. Susanah Pawling gave and dedicated a lot of land in Lanesboro to and for the use and benefit of all religious denominations professing the Christian faith, Roman Catholics and Shakers excluded.

A house of public worship was soon afterwards built on the lot so dedicated, by means of contributions from the various religious sects of Protestant Christians, and from individuals belonging to no sect or church, for the uses and purposes contemplated by the original dedication.

The house and yard were so used and claimed by the dif-

ferent sets of Christians from the time of the dedication until within two or three years before the institution of this suit.

About the period last mentioned, the Presbytery had provided them with suitable houses of worship and had voluntarily abandoned and ceased to use the house in question, as a place of worship, for other purposes within the terms of their objects of dedication.

In February, 1853, the house being greatly out of repair, so much so as to be wholly unfit for use, the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, who had derived a title to the title to the property from the heirs at law of the donor, engaged Landram, Lether, and others, by whom the latter agreed to repair the house in the manner stipulated in consideration of which, a lease of it was granted to them for seven years, from the date of the agreement, to be used by them as they might find proper, subject to certain restrictions specified in the written agreement.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Lancaster,

had built a church on the property, and had given it to the trustees in trust for the use of the congregation.

This suit was brought to determine the rights of the several sets of Christians from the time of the dedication until within two or three years before the institution of this suit.

About the period last mentioned, the Presbytery had provided them with suitable houses of worship and had voluntarily abandoned and ceased to use the house in question, as a place of worship, for other purposes within the terms of their objects of dedication.

Judge Duvall delivered the opinion of the Court.

Held 1.—The donor, Mrs. Pawling, not having in her life-time made any provision for the support of her heirs at law in case of their death, and the title to the property in question, must be living, and her heirs at law in case of her death, be regarded in equity as holding the legal title in trust for the purposes contemplated by the gift or devise, and either the donor or her heirs might have instituted a proceeding in equity to have the trust executed according to the intent and object of the donor.

3.—Under these circumstances, and in equity having an interest in the estate or in the interest in the subject of the gift, has the unquestionable right to compel in equity a faithful execution of the trust. (1 B. Mon. 225.)

4.—The "Methodist Episcopal Church South at Lancaster" was a benevolent society, having a present subsisting interest in the church building, and the use of it at the time of the commencement of this action, and had an undoubted right to maintain it and to the relief sought by it.

5.—As to the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Christian denominations, their voluntary abandonment of the use in question, and the giving up of the same to the trustees, is not to be regarded as a relinquishment of their right to its use, and, as such, is not to be regarded as holding the legal title in trust for the purposes contemplated by the gift or devise.

6.—But that the heirs at law having conveyed by deed to the "Trustees of the Lancaster Presbyterian Church" the lot of ground and appurtenances for the exclusive use and benefit of the Presbyterian Church in Lancaster, and the gift of the building, and the lands adjacent thereto, and the property therein, the trustees, by estoppel to controvert that claim, or to assert a right to have the trust executed according to the intent and object of the donor.

7.—Under these circumstances, and in equity having an interest in the estate or in the interest in the subject of the gift, has the unquestionable right to compel in equity a faithful execution of the trust. (1 B. Mon. 225.)

8.—The heirs at law having conveyed by deed to the "Trustees of the Lancaster Presbyterian Church" the lot of ground and appurtenances for the exclusive use and benefit of the Presbyterian Church in Lancaster, and the gift of the building, and the lands adjacent thereto, and the property therein, the trustees, by estoppel to controvert that claim, or to assert a right to have the trust executed according to the intent and object of the donor.

9.—Under these circumstances, and in equity having an interest in the estate or in the interest in the subject of the gift, has the unquestionable right to compel in equity a faithful execution of the trust. (1 B. Mon. 225.)

10.—Under these circumstances, and in equity having an interest in the estate or in the interest in the subject of the gift, has the unquestionable right to compel in equity a faithful execution of the trust. (1 B. Mon. 225.)

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14.—Under these circumstances, and in equity having an interest in the estate or in the interest in the subject of the gift, has the unquestionable right to compel in equity a faithful execution of the trust. (1 B. Mon. 225.)

15.—Under these circumstances, and in equity having an interest in the estate or in the interest in the subject of the gift, has the unquestionable right to compel in equity a faithful execution of the trust. (1 B. Mon. 225.)

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